

# THE C.H. DOUGLAS CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM



DAVID CAMERON

### **David Cameron: We were all white men — so I did something about diversity**

David Cameron

Saturday July 16 2022, 6.00pm, The Sunday Times

So I immediately froze the selection of Conservative candidates. I said that from our broader candidates' list we would draw up a priority list, of which half would be female and a large proportion would be from black and minority ethnic backgrounds. Associations in winnable seats would have to choose from this "A-list", and they would be encouraged to select candidates through "open primaries" that were open to non-party members.

Many on the right found this hard to swallow. Conservatives have an aversion to positive discrimination: we believe in people rising to the top through their own merits. The trouble was this just wasn't happening organically.





### The Parable for Our Times

Since Britain, once Great, had her power of independent initiative treasonously usurped by the deceitful Dead Hand from Above Sanhedrin gang who installed Churchill in 1940, it's been a steady course of full ahead crisis follows internal and external crisis in every quarter of the national body politic with "Instability" being the constant theme of the day!

From the 1707 Act of Union, the Westminster Parliament alone has been charged foremost with defending the life and liberty of the native born loyal subject and the Defence of the Realm. Today, it is incontestable that these primary endeavours of competent Governance have been criminally, i.e. "Treasonously" abandoned. We have been subject to the greatest conspiracy in our history by way of the gradual erosion of the clearly defined separation of powers which were once the hallmark of the British checks and balances of a thousand year old Constitution of the King in Council, a process which with no difficulty we can trace back to the "Reform Bills" and the "Secret Ballot Act" of the mid-Nineteenth Century. With the vital Constitutional safeguard of the King in Council simply ignored, "repealed" or the clearly still favoured, now long forgotten "P.E.P." technique "Only Under War or the Threat of War" built over, the systems were firmly put in place from May 1940 to ensure that having by conscious design removed Great Britain as a leading World power there would be no RECOVERY, no PEACE or any semblance of Cultural RECOVERY only humiliation and mass alien immigration before our clearly planned liquidation as that once recognisable Organic people and culture whose unique Common Law, decentralisation "POLICY" gave humanity any semblance of HOPE!

...

"We emerged from the world war in 1918 stronger than at any time in our history. On the sea our fleet was supreme and unchallengeable; we had a mighty army such as we had never possessed before; in the air our power had reached its zenith and was probably the largest, best manned and most finely equipped fighting force in that sphere. ... Great Britain ... proceeded to go "international" and our great country, which had been saved by the valour and patriotism of our people, was deliberately encouraged to rely for its safety upon a hotch-potch collection of small states embodied in what was never a world League of Nations but a League of some nations based not on defensive force but on pious resolutions which were endorsed by ceaseless chatter at many conferences."

The above passage was taken from a former Conservative Party Patriot and stalwart, Brigadier general's Croft's *My Life of Strife*. Unfortunately, unlike Major Douglas the Brigadier general who has plenty of interesting things to say mentions nothing more about those who "deliberately encouraged Internationalism" for Britain

...

During the inter war years of the 1930's they used to say that the British Empire remains the only existing and largest inadequately defended piece of treasure the world has ever seen. Progresses, in the political sense being what it is of course— Acts of "TREASON" we find almost a century later that whatever a British Government is or is supposed to oversee the Home Nations themselves through the intrigues of a traitorous Affirmative Action laden "Administration" who couldn't give a

“Tinkers Cuss” about the Defence of Sovereign Britain, the Isles are utterly defenceless; while the aforesaid Cosmopolitan traitors in the Marxist Common Purpose dictum “Going beyond Authority” pledge another whooping 320 Million pounds for “High Tech Battle Drones”(with a further Two Billion pounds already pledged to come!) to a Foreign Country, which before this manufactured war with Russia, “Only Under War or the Threat of War” had absolutely NO formal let alone cultural connection with Great Britain in our long history to warrant such outrageous expenditure on military aid.

The so called Conservative Government the darlings of Marxist Leninist “Active Measures” now entering into their fourteenth year of office with five leaders, and with the sixth, Cameron’s Affirmative Action Candidate being lined up soon to follow, and, with practically all of the rank and file Members of Parliament all “Whigs” with hardly a genuine Conservative amongst them all now realize that, whatever may happen in the future, they are not likely to be returned at the next election. These are the charlatans, all handsomely remunerated, who to a member all stood by and allowed the Covid 19 “Lockdown” Tyranny to happen, every single one of them has a responsibility for the consequential needless deaths and suffering which followed. In Parliament THEY approved the Ukraine money laundering in all but name TREASON. They facilitated the “Little Boats” Invasion of our defenceless shores and the seven million pounds a DAY! Spent on those “Four Star Hotel” criminals who effortlessly made their way ashore, while what little remains of our National Defences slowly crumbles to dust, and of course doing nothing about that as well. May we suggest that, first, all Conservative M.P.s read the parable of the unjust steward; and secondly that they contemplate the difference, if any,

between unauthorised generosity and breach of trust?

Who says HIGH TREASON doesn’t pay Dave?

## THE NEW WORLD ORDER

By Norman F. Webb

(1940)

It is significant that that prize picker-over of yesterday's dustbin, Raymond Gram Swing, welcomed with marked appreciation Mr. Chamberlain's quite perfunctory references in his speech in Birmingham on February 24 to the need for a new Political World Order, and hailed them as the Allies' real war aim. America, Raymond croaked, was delighted, and Mr. Sumner Welles was assured of a good time in London. Splendid!

A thing that strikes one is the remarkable manner in which the Allies' war aims shift and change. One might suppose that modern warfare being the deadly and far-reaching thing it is, no war at least of the present dimensions -would be embarked on without a very imperative and definite objective. At first it was the integrity of Poland, and then it was the abolition of Hitlerism, and now the truth is revealed (how often have we not been warned by Douglas): it is for the establishment of the New World Order that we are fighting. Even Mr. Chamberlain, whose attitude up till now has always allowed of the possibility that Great Britain was fighting for something not wholly unconnected with the preservation of the British point of view, or at least the interests of her own people-even Mr. Chamberlain is not above implying that an economic bloc between Britain and France is a

sound democratic objective, almost worth a world war.

The pass-word then, is "Unity" the World State. Even if we didn't go to war with that blessed name on our lips, it is everywhere now. It is our war aim; so it behoves us, if somewhat tardily, to find out where it came from and what it IS. It comes, of course, from that quarter where all the modern bright ideas, such as jazz music, the instalment purchase, and the movies originated: the United States. And if it seems strange that Europe should have to go to America, and *after* the event, to find out what she is fighting about, we must remember that we have been kept pretty busy this last year or two rearming, and that in any case Lord Lothian, our ambassador to Washington, asked America to do our thinking for us -in much the same way one assumes, as a maid-of-all-work slogs away and lets her-mistress do the planning.!

Is it a wise course, one wonders? For slaves, quite likely; but hardly for those who prize freedom of action. "The price of freedom" said Edmund Burke, "is eternal vigilance." But it is scarcely a job one can delegate. It isn't enough for us in Great Britain that Wall Street should have its "eyes skinned."

So much for its place of origin. Now what exactly is this idea that gets such sympathetic treatment on the part of our statesmen and Labour leaders and the Press, and the B.B.C.? What is the nature of this "unity" we are promised? Is it to be a natural growth? Or have we to-day, perhaps, an example of it in the curious, almost unhealthy unity of the British Press, It is a phenomenon-perhaps *the* phenomenon of the times. Something happens such as, let us say, the political demise of the late Minister for War, and the voice of Fleet Street thunders: "This shall not be!" just as though someone had pressed a button, The unison is unbroken. The timing exact. Nothing is wanting except the real opinion of the country.

Is that, I wonder, a sample of the synthetic unity to, be aimed at in the New World Order, in which the Planners propose- to relegate all the essential functions of sovereignty on to a political plane above the heads of the individuals composing the State ? We are to see so they tell us proud and free peoples; but with Foreign affairs removed out of their jurisdiction-an unfettered community; but with credit. and currency matters placed beyond the reach even of their criticism-possessing an open forum in the shape of a free Press, strictly censored on all the vital points covered by the above. In short, a great, glorious and free World Democracy, possessing neither a policy, nor a purse, nor a voice of its own! "Man proposes ... ," and that is actually what the Planners propose; "but God disposes." And I am quite confident that events will never conspire to allow the individual to be led up a garden path of such outrageous design- if it came to the point I don't believe the British character would submit. But without statesmanlike counsels to point out an alternative path, less crazily paved, there is danger of serious trouble, and the flower-beds are going to suffer.

Lincoln said you could fool "some of the people all of the time," and the plight of the so-called proletariat bears witness to the truth of his statement; and "all of the people some of the time," which is proved by the fact that great nations can be got to declare war to effect purposes hidden from them and opposed to their best interests. "But," he added, "you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Well, it would appear to be just exactly that last that is to be tried by Lincoln's own countrymen, just as soon as the states of Europe, or at any rate England and France, are calculated to be sufficiently worn down to say "Oh-kay, Chief" to the man that Wall Street appoints to do the job.

One can see Mr. Sumner Welles in the likeness of the dove on its first excursion from the Ark. Will he, I wonder, return in the



traditional manner, to the window in Wall Street from which he set out, with nothing? Or will it be the olive branch? Or possibly the "frozen mitt"? Quite frankly, I hope the last. . There are encouraging signs.

It is noticeable that the voice of Fleet Street availed nothing in the case of Mr. Hore-Belisha, and that stalwart journal *Truth* went unrebuked for its outspoken articles containing the really astounding list of unsuccessful companies, association with which had apparently qualified Mr. Belisha for the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

I have dipped into some of the Federal Union literature. There appears to be one stock argument, and all the cry is: Look at the United States. Well, I do look at it, and I am not impressed. I suspect the Unity of those States to be just as spontaneous and free as that of our own free Press. I suspect it of being just as truly a unity of the popular will as our Press is truly the voice of the people—and that is not at all.

Yet it is put forward as the model to be tantalizingly dangled before the supposedly envious eyes of struggling Europe; and it is insisted that we all want be like the central area of the North American Continent. Why, in Heaven's name, should we? Why should we want this England, that produced Shakespeare and a few others, run like Marks & Spencers? The only advantage that can be advanced—and one that is insistently harped on—is the fact that the states of North America are not actually blowing one another to pieces. The appropriate answer to that is that there must be quite a number of the unhappy wretches among her ten million unemployed—that is the latest figure, via Raymond, who admits there is mounting debt and no openings for youth and an almost complete paralysis of enterprise—there must be numbers of her unemployed who wish their country were at war, inside her boundaries, or outside, or any side, so they might: get even the equivalent of the hard-pressed German's ration. .

Put forward in that 'manner and from that quarter to a desperately struggling Europe, the idea is really an impertinence. Man may plan and propose, but if he leaves the individual and his fundamental needs out of his calculations, matters will be disposed of otherwise—however that may be.

## The Brief for the Prosecution

By C. H. DOUGLAS

### CHAPTER VIII

When the Masonically propagated wave of revolutionary disturbance which swept Europe in 1848 reached the little German town of Cassel, a young German-speaking Jew, Ludwig, a son of Moritz Mond and Henrietta Levinsohn, put on a red tie and harangued the Jewish children of Cassel on the genius of Karl Marx. Prussia had a short way with revolutions and so young Ludwig abandoned street corner politics without apparently incurring any noticeable penalty, and studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, marrying the daughter, Frieda, of Loewenthal, the Jewish chemist who is credited with being the pioneer of the German electro plating and electro-chemical industry. At this period, England was greatly under the influence of the Prince Consort and the mysterious Freemason, Baron Stockmar.

Young Ludwig Mond and his wife decided to become English-speaking Jews. They arrived in this country in 1862, three years after Charles Darwin's MSS of *The Origin of Species* had been accepted by a London publisher.

Marx had published his *Critique of Political Economy* and Wagner had written *Tristan and Isolde*. It is generally recognised that these three works, the first on the plane of religion, the second in the sphere of industrial politics,

and the third as a moulder of psychological outlook, have been systematically exploited in the interests of the dialectical materialism which forms the philosophy of the modern State. (See Jacques Barzun: *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*.) Ludwig Mond was a passionate devotee of Wagner.

In 1864 Ivan Levinstein, a Russian-speaking Jew, established an aniline dye works in Manchester and as Philip Goldschmidt, Mayor of Manchester, was a relation, Mond decided to settle there. He worked as an employee for some years, spending his spare time in organising Socialist propaganda.

In 1873 he established, with T. E. Brunner, an accountant, the firm of Brunner, Mond, at Winnington, 'Cheshire, in those days a pastoral county of much beauty. For many years Brunner appeared to be the representative partner, but the Brunner interest was eventually eliminated.

The primary objective was the manufacture of soda by the Semet-Solvey process, for which Mond obtained a licence on peculiarly advantageous terms. The neighbourhood of Winnington was transformed into a stinking eye-sore, and the local population, and particularly the local gentry, expressed their opinion of him in no uncertain terms. The lifelong antagonism, which was inherited by his son Alfred Moritz Mond, against the country gentry is quite probably, a factor to be taken into account in considering the subsequent policy of the dynasty.

Mond at once showed complete familiarity with the process now known as "rationalisation." Owing to the unexplained nature of the licence terms under which he operated, he was able to undercut by more than 100 per cent, his competitors in the soda market, whom he bought up and shut down, and in a comparatively short time had almost a complete monopoly. Mond retained close connections with Germany, was a member of the German Chemical Society, and

corresponding Member of the Prussian *Academie fur Wissenschaften*. Practically every development in British chemistry reached Germany through these channels. Messrs. Brunner, Mond's activities rapidly extended far beyond the manufacture of soda, and beyond the limits to which it is necessary for our present purpose to follow them.

But a consistent policy can be seen from the inception of the undertaking to its disappearance in the larger body to which it gave birth—Imperial Chemical Industries.

That policy is the monopoly of key industries (Nickel, for instance, is an indispensable component of armour plate and machine tools, and Mond control Nickel) together with the transference of information and control to so-called international bodies, the focus of which was in Germany in the first place.

Since it is proposed to show that the international chemical cartel is a major factor in the almost incredible long-term policy to which the World War is directly due, it is important to grasp exactly what is involved. Perhaps the first approach to this end is to be clear that it was largely a 'one-way street.' The "patent" aspect of the policy forms a good illustration.

The cartel covering the interworking of Mond interests with the *I.G. Farben* and others, provides for an interchange of patent information. But, to quote Sir William Pope, reporting on the matter in 1917: "Some German patents are drawn up for the purpose of discouraging investigation by more practical methods; thus anyone who attempted to repeat the method for manufacturing a dye-stuff protected by German patent No. 12096 would be pretty certain to blow himself up in the operation." Ludwig Mond had two sons, of whom only Alfred concerns us. Being, of course an English-speaking Jew, Alfred went to Cambridge where his chief recorded triumphs appear to have been in the field of poker, which he popularised.

His general character is well illustrated by the remark he made during a tour of Palestine:

**“It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world, anybody who could prevent us from carrying out our ideal. ... My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew in the world to have weak hands.”**

(*Biography*, p. 362, Hector Bolitho.)

“All through his life, the philosophy of Wagner held and guided him”... “just as he loved Cromwell’s courage, and sometimes planned his life upon it, so he applied Wagner’s philosophy to the problems of politics and economics.” (*Ibid*, p. 60.) Alfred Mond married Violet Goetze, and the daughter of this marriage married in 1914 Gerald Rufus Isaacs, son of Rufus Isaacs, the negotiator, on undisclosed terms, of the agreement in Washington which arrested the obstructive tactics of the American-German-speaking Jews, in particular the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and caused them to change from the support of Germany to the support of the Allies. Rufus Isaacs, the brother of Godfrey Isaacs, of the Marconi case, became Marquis of Reading and Viceroy of India. His son, the second and present Marquis, was Chairman of the 'Central Valuation Committee under the Coal Act, 1938, which governed the acquisition of mineral rights, and is Chairman of the Council for German Jewry. Coal, besides being the main mineral asset of—Great Britain, is the primary raw material of industrial chemistry and war material. Absolute control of the coal resources of this country would decide in six months' or less, our ability to resist even a minor invasion.

Such absolute control was an impossibility when the coal was in private hands: it is, legally, a fact since the acquisition of the coal by the “Nation” in July, 1942.

It is necessary, in order to understand the working of super-national politics, to realise

that control of a few chemical products means control of war. For instance, it was recently stated by Mr. R. E. McConnell, a mining expert and a war-time Assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, that control of two materials only, oil and nitrogen, would give power to defeat any country, however large, which could not obtain them. 'Coal and oil are nearly interchangeable: nitrogen is “fixed” from the air by power from coal.

While, to the onlooker unfamiliar with international intrigue, a chemical combine such as Imperial Chemical Industries might appear to be a source of strength, the entire situation is altered when it is realised that it is certainly possible, and highly probably that certain controls are both extra-territorial, and extra-national. And when, as in the case of Alfred Moritz Mond, the channel of communication had high political aspirations both personal and racial, which did not necessarily correspond with the interests of his more or less temporary hosts, the danger is one which no country should tolerate.

Mond was primarily a Zionist Jew. His immediate colleagues were Herbert Samuel, Rufus Isaacs, Godfrey Isaacs; Mr. David Lloyd George was solicitor to the Zionist Committee, but the whole of the powerful international group of Jews controlling a large part of world finance—Schiffs, Schusters, Rothschilds, Bleichroeders, Warburgs, and others, have to be taken into consideration. To the uninterested, Zionism is a slightly romantic semi-religious cult of much the same character as the Crusades, which, equally misunderstood, are regarded as a symptom of the rudimentary intelligence of our forefathers. The real force behind the Crusades was probably very different to that we are asked to accept in standard history; and Zionism is something very different to a simple scheme for the return of the Jews to Palestine.

That is incidental to the moulding of events and Governments to procure a World Dominion-for “Israel.” The objective involves



a perfectly clear, coherent, and continuous policy on the part of the Zionists. The conditions for successive and major crises must be created and maintained in the world; the means required to deal with each crisis as it arises must be in the hands of Zionist Jews, directly or indirectly: and the use of these means must only be granted to the highest bidder in the surrender of power or the guarantee of its use in the interests of Jewry. In the past the control of money, gold, and credit, has been the primary weapon of the Zionist.

But the money myth has been exploded; and legal control of raw materials is essential to the pursuit of the policy to a final and successful issue. Genuine and unfettered private property of any description whatever, is absolutely fatal to it; and the liberal financing of any movement, "Commonwealth," "Liberal," Socialist, Henry Georgite "Single Tax" or Communist, which attacks the idea of private ownership in anything whatever, can be traced without difficulty, if not to Zionism, to Zionist bankers. This is the answer to the fact which seems to puzzle so many people; that the richest body of individuals in the world should subsidise attacks on wealth. Not a single one of the movements mentioned has ever attacked the Money Power or the Jews. Since it was impossible, after the publicity given to the subject by the election of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, to ignore the subject of Finance altogether, practically all the Left Wing parties now include the "nationalisation," *i.e.*, central control, of banking in their programmes. The objective is precisely similar to that involved in the "Nationalisation" of coal.

During the early years of the 1914-18 phase of the war, the British Empire was heavily handicapped by the chemical situation, particularly in regard to high explosives. The Government Explosive Factories were under the control of Sir Frederick Nathan. Messrs. Brunner, Mond did what they could to help: they constructed a large factory at Silvertown

with Government money, but unfortunately it blew up, killing 40 people, and destroying 800 houses.

Much misfortune seemed to attend the attempts to produce aniline dyes, although they were discovered by an Englishman, Perkins. But fortunately, after the collapse of Imperial Russia and the visit of Rufus Isaacs to Washington, followed by the Balfour Declaration on Palestine, things soon righted themselves. As Sir Alfred Mond remarked in a speech to the New York Zionists, reported in the *Jewish Chronicle* of November 8, 1928: "Has it ever occurred to you how remarkable it is that out of the welter of world blood there has arisen this opportunity? Do you really believe that it is an accident? Do you really in your hearts believe we have been led back to Israel by a fluke?"

After the cessation of military hostilities. in 1918 the explosives and allied industries were, concentrated into the control of Nobel Industries, Ltd., with Sir Harry, now Lord McGowan as Chairman British Dyes Ltd., with Mr. Herbert Levinstein as Managing Director, and Brunner, Mond, with its affiliate United Alkali, merged with these to form, in 1926, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (I.C.I.). Directly and indirectly, Imperial Chemical Industries thus became probably the most important industrial group in Great Britain.

Having centralised the capital side., and assembled the factors leading to the centralised control, *via* "nationalisation," of raw material, obviously the next step was to centralise Labour control.

At this point, perhaps it may be desirable to touch upon the most formidable difficulty which has to be overcome in mobilising public opinion on major politics. Even well-informed people, when their attention is drawn to the dangers which threaten civilisation, are apt to say that we are merely witnessing the results of the "Capitalist" or "Profits" system.

Nothing could be further from the truth. As Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Member of Parliament for the Mossley Division of Lancashire (Independent) in a recent speech in the House of Commons said: “ ‘Big Business’ has nothing to do with legitimate commerce and industry; nothing whatever; it is a purely parasitic growth, living upon the lifeblood of industry and of the workers. It is obvious that Big Business, in collusion with the Labour Boss of the syndicalist type, is preparing a brave new world for these young men (the fighting forces) when they come home. Many hon. Members will have seen a manifesto by Big Business recently. What did it mean? It meant that great monopolistic bodies will be set up in each industry, vested with statutory powers whereby they may crush every form of independent enterprise by making one great monopoly. By collusion with the labour boss, they would always have a majority on the council for each industry, and by their statutory powers they could always enforce their will on everybody else. If I may quote a familiar Latin saying *solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant* which means that these people would make a monopoly, and call it ‘peace.’ “This is not the first time we have had to fight against this sort of thing. Many hon. Members will remember the ‘peace in industry’ stunt of the late Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond) some years ago, which was exactly the same thing as is being prepared in this country today. The idea was to set up large councils for industry on which the big monopolistic firms would have a majority, and if they could work with the labour boss, as they intended to do, they would be able to crush out any chance for any of those young men who are fighting for us abroad... ” The proposals to which Mr. Hopkinson refers were the subject of the Mond-Turner ‘Conferences, and a “Joint Interim Report” of them may be found on pp. 219-230, Trades Union Congress Record, 1926.

No very detailed statement in regard to their outcome was issued. But it is perhaps not

without bearing on the question that the headquarters of the Trades Union Congress were moved to convenient offices owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, and the relations between the officials of both enterprises have been continuously amicable. The general public is of course not represented.

**There is no fundamental, and not much detailed, difference** between the Mond-Turner proposals and the Fascism which this war purports to eliminate. It will not be difficult to show that it is a coherent part of a much wider strategy, *adopted* by Germany at the time of Frederick the “Great.” But each step of this strategy requires assistance from Powers controlling finance and industry. That is to say, political power has to make terms with economic power. The objective of World Domination is quite certainly sponsored by Germany, and in particular, the German Great General Staff. But behind them, we can perceive the movement of forces whose controllers have very different ideas as to the ultimate Sovereignty.

The main proposals of the Mond-Turner Conference was that industrial affairs should be taken out of the hands of Parliament, and dealt with in a kind of Third Chamber, consisting only of members of the Trades Union ‘Congress, and the Employers. The resemblance to the Italian Fascist Corporation Council is striking.

Associated with Mond, on the Employers side, were Sir Hugo Hirst (Hirsch), Lord Ashfield, Lord Weir, Lord Barnby, and Mr. Lennox Lee. How far his associates understood the implications of the policy, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The Trades Union representatives were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Ben Turner, Mr. Ernest Bevin, now Minister of Labour, Mr. (now Sir) Walter Citrine, Mr. A. J. Cook (Communist), Mr. Ben Tillett and Mr. Gosling. Of those who survive, it is interesting to note that they have been selected for steady promotion. “On the subject



of rationalisation” (*i.e.*, squeezing out small firms) “the 'Conference decided that this tendency should be encouraged” (Lord Melchett) with certain pious reservations.

## THE SOIL AND HEALTH

Lord Teviot had the following Notice on the Paper: To call attention to the Royal Commission which it has been decided to set up to investigate the birthrate and trends of population, and to ask whether the terms of reference cover the subject raised in the debate in this House on 26th October, 1943—namely, the Condition of the Soil in relation to the health of man, animal and plant—and to move for Papers.

*The Earl of Portsmouth* (moving the Motion on behalf of Lord Teviot who was absent through illness): ... Positive health, in my opinion and I believe in that of most of those who have thought deeply upon this question, must begin in the womb and indeed in the womb before conception starts, with the health and vitality of the mother. In that connexion the doctors working in the Peckham Health Centre discovered that feeding the families in the Centre with the ordinary so-called balanced food diet bought from a shop was not enough. The vitamins and so forth in the ordinary analysis of such vegetables as spinach and in such food as milk were not there; the vitality was not there; and they were forced to turn then to their own farm. They were forced to grow the food themselves, so as to get the beginnings of positive health in the unborn child, and the methods they were forced to use were methods upon which Lord Teviot and others spoke in the debate on October 26 last.

They were forced to use not new methods but the ancient method of returning waste to the soil and creating humus.

I think the importance of their work is to be found not only in the wide field covered but in the results of their original examinations. The number of individuals examined from these families ran into nearly four thousand. Of those a very large proportion had actual disease, but even more, the majority, were suffering from some disorder of which they were largely ignorant because it had not immediately affected them. As your Lordships know, it is quite possible to have cancer and to be ignorant of the fact. The majority of these people had some disorder which would affect them in later life but of which they were in ignorance because they had been able to compensate themselves in other ways. It was found that 10 per cent, had either disease or disorder.

The most striking and I think the most sinister finding, how ever, was that among the nearly two thousand women examined only 4 per cent, were found to be without disorder.

It seems that while many things may have contributed to this disastrous state in a comparatively well-off section of the population, even from their own findings the doctors were forced to get food which they thought would create the beginnings of positive health. There must be a very serious connexion between the food we eat and the health which it produces. It seems to me that we are too much concerned to-day to try to build the shell, the structure of the Social Services, too much concerned with pathological- remedies and palliatives, and that we do not pay sufficient attention to the living organism which must grow within the shell, or in spite of it. I feel that we are confined far too much to-day in our farming and in our medical life within the scaffolding of pathology...

... before the war on a visit to one of our research stations in England... you could have

gone, into the laboratory and have had explained to you a new form of spray for poisoning aphides on apples. The history of the need for that new spray was that round about 1900, when apples were being sprayed with arsenic to keep them free from various attacks, several people died of arsenic poisoning through eating apples, so that a law was introduced prescribing the maximum amount of arsenic that could be sprayed on apples. But about 1935, 200 times the legal amount of arsenic was being sprayed, on apples which had to be washed afterwards with some naphthalene solution. The various parasites which the arsenic was supposed to kilt had developed a resistance to arsenic, and although the strength was increased 200 times the parasites were still there. There fore it became necessary to develop a new form of poison.

But on those farms in Holland no sprays of any sort, apart from certain vegetable sprays, were ever used... .. is it too much to ask that this Royal Commission should undertake to consider whether there may not .be something which is vital to life in the forms of agriculture which were debated on the 26th October? I do not believe it would be very expensive. It might take a long time but that would not matter. But we are in desperate danger now. If what we say is right, if there is anything in this theory, recovery will take a long time. Even if there is nothing in it we shall have gained knowledge, and still be able to go ahead with clear consciences. If there is something in it, the quicker a start is made, and the more thoroughly the investigation is carried out, the greater will be the benefit not only to this country but to the whole human race. And the cost of obtaining this knowledge would be just the merest fraction of the cost of. obtaining another 100 miles an hour speed in the air.

One thing that we do know is that we have lost that full abundance of overflowing health which once we possessed. Picture the swallow curving in flight above the river in summer, or

the teal dropping down at dusk. Consider the vigour and the beauty of their flight. Imagine a tigress with her cubs coming down in the evening to drink at a pool on the edge of a jungle; note the ripple of her sleek coat and the beauty of her colouring which, in its way, equals that-of the wild peacock which she disturbs. And then think of the multitudes of human beings, 90 per cent, of them suffering from disorders, swaying wearily homewards in the Tube at night. In the rather self-conscious evening of our civilisation cannot we use by every means in our power the know ledge which we have got in order to discover something, which can give back to mankind the feeling of the morning, of the world? My Lords, I beg to move.

*Lord Geddes.* ... There is no doubt whatever "that you can produce from the fields a great quantity of food by the use of chemical fertilisers.'.. that is what I think has blinded a great many people to the real problem. The food that we eat... [is] divided sharply into two parts'," possibly more but certainly sharply into' two -parts—the part which is required as a fuel to provide the energy for movement for all those activities in which we as men and women can indulge, and the part which is required to repair and replace and recreate our actual bodies themselves. Now it seems pretty clear that so far as the fuels are concerned they are not necessarily of such fine and precise composition in order to be useful to us as are those portions of our food which go to the building or rebuilding of our own bodies and tissues.

There is a very long history behind this controversy. It goes back for nearly a century and it has been made a very difficult controversy to follow by the dominance for so many years of the German school in connexion with biology. The German school—Virchow, Schwann, Liebig—laid the emphasis upon the cell out of which in their millions our bodies are created and they regarded food for the cell as all that was required. Apart from



that, and really obliterated and eclipsed by the German school, very likely as a result of the Franco-Prussian War and the prestige the Germans got through that war there was a French school of which Professor Bechamp was the leader working at Montpellier in the fifties of last century. This school had a quite different idea about the structure of the body and the vitality and vigour of the body, and I think it was a great pity that as a result of the Franco-Prussian War and various things that followed it in the 'seventies a great deal of the work of Professor Bechamp was entirely ignored and overlooked... [Lord Geddes went on to detail the nature of the research which he thought should be undertaken on the basis of Professor Bechamp's work.]

*Lord Snell:* ... I can repeat what the noble Duke said on the last occasion, and say that the arguments advanced to-day will be noted by the Departments concerned...

With regard to the Royal Commission, in drawing up the terms of reference, the Government were careful to make them so comprehensive as to exclude nothing which might have a bearing on the present trends of population. Perhaps your Lordships will permit me to remind you of those terms of reference:

"To examine the facts relating to the present population trends in Great Britain; to investigate the causes of those trends and to consider their probable consequences; to consider what measure, if any, should be taken in the national interest to influence the future trends of population; and to make recommendations."

Your Lordships will note that the Commission is asked to investigate the causes of the present trends of population, and it may be that certain methods of soil cultivation are amongst those causes. If the Royal Commission so decides, it can under its terms of reference examine that question; but the Commission must be absolutely free to decide upon the scope of its

inquiries, and it must itself determine the evidence which it shall receive...

*The Earl of Portsmouth-* My Lords, the noble Lord, Lord Snell, who has just replied for the Government, has not ruled out the possibility of research, but on the side suggested by my noble friends Lord Hankey and Lord Bledisloe he has not given us much encouragement. I have forgotten which Government phrase it is—whether "active consideration" or "urgent consideration"—which means that something may happen, but I do hope that consideration of the priority kind will be given to this matter by the Departments concerned... I do hope that this consideration will be active, not only from the noble and learned Viscount's point of view as 'Chairman of the Royal Commission, but from that of the scientific and research departments of the Government itself. I beg leave to withdraw.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

## The Military Sanction

The ideal is to the real as one end of a stick is to the other end. And, in the same way, the relative is to the absolute as two ends of another stick. The heresy into which the world has fallen is the heresy of the one-ended stick.

While the sand is running, an hour-glass is useless if you turn it: you may go on turning it for as long as you live, and your life-time is still shorter than an hour. But an hour-glass through which the sand has run is useless unless you do turn it. Motion and rest are relative to one another, but absolute in themselves. We are being pressed to live in a

world of irreversible hour-glasses: a heretical world.

They are heretics. This is an age of heresy, in which orthodoxy has a small yet a certain and an absolute place. One of the functions of Social 'Credit is to show the reality of heresy. Unless a thing is real it cannot be overcome; and it is a further part of the function of Social Credit to overcome heresy, *i.e.*, error. Error is something worse than a mistake. The world has to be brought to realise that it is not venial to make mistakes: that heresy is unpardonable, even when the individual who falls into heresy is pardonable.

This is merely to distinguish correctly between the individual and his crime. A crime and an individual are two different things. Encouraged as we are to fall into heresy, by heretics, we are correspondingly discouraged from orthodoxy. We cannot see eye to eye with this because we have previously seen eye to eye with that. "There is no religion higher than Truth." But there are plenty of religions higher than Truth In The Abstract—possibly all religions are. Quite possibly the arch-heresy with which we are contending is the notion that Truth is an abstraction. You can do what you like with an abstraction, because in the end all abstractions boil down to nothing at all, and to do what you like with nothing is to do nothing. So all heresies boil down to negation, and the parent heresy is just the negation of the whole damned universe. But Social Credit is both negation and assertion: the complementary ends of the stick taken whole and together. It is doubtless hard for a pampered people in full flight from the inherent double-endedness of everything, "who, in leisured ease, No King can govern, and no God can please," to pull up, for to pull up is not an affair of the mind but of the will: it is a moral, not an intellectual function, and where the intellect is head-strong, the will is weak.

This is true in matters as urgent as any the Douglas Social Credit movement has ever had to face, or ever will have to face.

Take, for example, the military sanction. If you are not going to impose a settlement on the Germans by force, then why fight? Call it off! The disruption of *all* centralised power organisations is essential to the survival of the world, and Germany is the place to begin. There is not much doubt that the power maniacs in every country—and haven't we some!—will fight tooth and nail to see that Germany is not dismembered, so that they can start another war. And their greatest ally will be fuzzy-wuzzy-Christianity, which, by the bye, is one-ended-stick-Christianity. The injunction to love your neighbour doesn't say, or mean, that you have got to like him. Taken in conjunction with the injunction to love *as*, not *better than*, it obviously means that you should do what is best for both of you. We can all agree that Germany mustn't be allowed to play with those nasty little guns—she's too young. And if we don't stop her, and anyone else after her (but her first, since she has thrust herself into the van), the war will have been fought in vain.

## "CREDIT POWER AND DEMOCRACY"

### Chapter VII

#### C. H. Douglas.

Another of the clichés to which the official Labour organisations have committed themselves is that which goes by the name of the Capital Levy, in its various forms.

It is so superficially familiar to everyone interested in these matters that no extended description of it is necessary; with variations it may be described as a graduated and ostensibly non-recurring tax on the money-



value of individual property, real and personal, such value being estimated, not by its earning power, but on some basis such as market price or expert estimation.

At first sight such a levy is an attractive expedient to a party concerned with the flagrant disparity in worldly circumstances to which “Capitalism” has at the moment brought us. If we can believe that there is a fixed amount of wealth in the world, and we see, as we do, that some have the good things of life while many have hardly the necessities, it would appear an easy path to greater “justice” to take some of the “wealth” off the fortunate ones, even though you do not directly give it to the remainder. Let us examine the project more closely, therefore.

The law recognises two main classes of capital: “real” —i.e., land, houses, etc.; and “personal”—i.e., stocks and shares, cash, etc., which latter are ultimately claims to some —> sort of “real” property. That is to say, ultimately all property of . any kind or description is a claim on realty.

Now, imagine all money values above, say, £5,000 held by individuals to be subjected to a capital levy. What actually

happens? The levy, remember, is *on* individuals by the “State.” The State has no concrete use for realty; it does not, broadly speaking, administer productive undertakings; consequently what it requires is a transfer of credit which it can apply, say, to the reduction of the National Debt, which in itself is an agency, for distributing purchasing power.

Now, however steeply you graduate a tax it must leave some men “richer” than others. Remembering this, consider the course of events when the tax is collected. The owner of land has to sell to “raise” the money for the tax. *Who buys that land?* Similarly, the owner of stocks and money parts with these. Who gets them? There are two answers.

If the titles to the land or shares are thrown on the market together there will be a slump in “values” which will affect not only those who are taxed but those who are not taxed, in so far as they have any possessions other than money. At first sight this seems a desirable result, but on further consideration, it will be seen that as the National Debt is a money-debt, not a “realty” debt, such a slump in values *increases the real weight of the debt*, because it requires a larger transfer of property at the lower price to liquidate a unit quantity of it. Since, as we have agreed, this transfer of actual property cannot be to the State *in propria persona*, it must be from persons with less money to persons with more money; and the greater the fall in values, the greater would be this transfer of real wealth from the less rich to the more rich. That is one possible answer.

But there is a modification of this process possible.

In order to avoid the fall in values that the liquidation of large blocks of securities would entail, the banks would be besieged for overdrafts with which to meet the calls of the levy. Which class of applicants would receive preference in this scramble for credit-issue? Undoubtedly those whose prospect of repayment seemed to rest on the surest foundation; and, unless the previous arguments have failed of their purpose, it will be plain that *whatever costs may be incurred by a producer who controls a market can be recouped by him in prices from the consumer*. Consequently, the banks would extend credit most readily to those whose power of price-making gave assurance of their ability to collect the levy, in so far as it affected them, from the public, together with the bank’s interest on the loan. Such persons would not only not have to part with any property, but would probably be found in a position of commanding advantage from which to acquire the property thrown on the market by their less fortunate neighbours—a result which, though

differing slightly in method, results in the same conclusion as in the previous case: that instead of such a levy being a transfer from the rich to the poor, it becomes a transfer from the consumer to the price-maker and the credit-issuer.

This is another way of stating the theorem on which stress has previously been laid in these pages. Under the existing economic arrangements, industry cannot be carried on unless the price of an article includes all the costs—i.e., dispensations of purchasing-power—which have been incurred during its production. If a cost is not included in the price, then the price-maker becomes poorer, and eventually goes out of business. *You cannot tax a capitalist producer effectively, because his existence as a producer depends on his ability to pass on any expense incurred to the consumer.* And it will be admitted by any unprejudiced observer that no excessive reluctance to avail himself of this privilege is noticeable in the behaviour of the average entrepreneur.

It is, however, possible to attack the Capital Levy on more general grounds also, if it be realised that the situation with which we are faced is only accentuated by and not fundamentally due to the destruction of war. If the economic system under which we are working is a sound system, then it is a flagrant “injustice” that such persons as do well out of it should be penalised; and if it is unsound, as it is, then the Labour Party, which clearly regards itself as the sole political concessionaire of justice, should be too high-minded to believe that an unjust system is improved by working it unjustly.

The capitalist system is tottering to its fall, but, like the Bolshevik Government, which (according to official communiques) began to totter at its birth, and continued to totter until it has infected half the world with its congenital instability, it may carry on for a long while, if its opponents obligingly demonstrate at short

intervals their inability to supplant it by something better.







Highland Cattle with a Collie, 88.9x147.32 cms

by Joseph Adam and Joseph Denovan Adam.

“The Highland hills. The mountains that stretched north and south and far to the west, and the glens that wandered with them. Little villages by seashores of the west, by narrow inlets, curving with sheltered bays far inland at the feet of mountains, crofting townships on windswept headlands, all today lying quietly in the sun, the straw of their thatch a pale-gold memory of old harvests, their roofs curved against tempests past and to come, patient as the backs of cows, smooth as rounded wings from which the living brood adventured, lying at peace under the sun of this friendly day.” N.M. Gunn



## SCOTTISH TOUR-BARRA and NAIRN

E. B. BALFOUR

(1950)

A few years ago our member, Mrs MacNeil, of Barra, inaugurated a Schools Garden Competition for the children of that Hebridean island; and a year ago she asked me to visit the island this summer when she would herself be there, and to find someone who could give the children practical help and advice on compost-making. As a result my Scottish tour last May started with a two-day visit to Barra.

The caravan was left at Renfrew airport, where our party assembled.

This consisted of Mrs MacNeil, Miss Helen Murray, our Ross-shire member whom I had secured as the composting advisor, Miss Kathleen Carnley—my caravanning companion, and myself. We took off in dull weather with very low cloud, but rapidly climbed through the cloud to brilliant sunshine, with the clouds like a dazzling field of snow below us.

Barra has exquisite natural beauty and one of the most perfect natural landing-grounds in the world—a circular bay, a mile wide, from which the sea recedes a mile at low tide, leaving flat, hard, and dazzlingly white sand. The descent from this other world above the clouds into this wide and open beach was more like a descent into fairyland than anything I had hitherto experienced or am likely to experience again.

It was followed by two days so crammed with impressions that it still seems slightly unreal to me. But from the agricultural point of view the problems that confront the island cultivator are real enough.

The scenery is mountainous, rocky and windswept. The rock, even where it does not

out-crop, is very near the surface, the overlying soil in many places being only a few inches thick. One side of the island has a peaty loam soil, much of which is boggy. On the other side the soil is pure crushed-shell sand, very erosion prone. As in other parts of the Highlands, the indigenous forests of scrub-oak and birch have long ages since been destroyed, and there are only two very small plantations on the whole island. Wind is indeed one of the major problems, and in winter salt spray reaches much of the cultivable area.

Despite these many natural obstacles, a very high level of husbandry prevails on Barra and its satellite islands. The results provide convincing support for Lord Glentanar's discovery that following a large-scale re-introduction of cattle to the hills, sheep diseases virtually disappear, herbage improves out of all knowledge, bracken retreats, and the total stock-carrying capacity per acre is very greatly increased. On Barra the practice of mixed grazing—cattle, sheep, and ponies—has never been abandoned, and the results of this continuity are very striking.

The quality of the herbage is such as I have never before seen in that type of country. This was particularly noticeable on the island of Vatersay (the second in importance of the Barra group) where, despite the usual somewhat boggy conditions, there is no rough or coarse grass. The whole hillside, whether heather or grass, is uniformly close-grazed. The grass patches are composed of fine, good grasses, with a high proportion of yarrow. These patches were intensely green even at the end of a particularly cold April. On both islands the heather patches are kept so closely cropped by the cattle that they remain tender and palatable to the sheep without the necessity for periodical burning, and nowhere on either island could I discover any bracken whatsoever. This good grazing management even included, on the lower slopes, periodical top-dressings with sea-weed, or with stable or

byre dung, and all the livestock I saw looked in excellent condition.

### *How 'Lazy Beds' Are Made*

Equally impressive was the excellence of the traditional methods of cultivation still in operation. Wherever there exists a few square yards of ground without boulders, these cultivated patches can be seen. The rotation starts with the breaking-up of the natural turf for potatoes by the method known, for some unexplained reason (perhaps just sarcasm !), as 'lazy beds'. These are of very clever construction, and admirably suited to the prevailing wet conditions. First, a layer of seaweed, several inches thick, is spread on the turf in strips 3 feet wide with a 2-foot space between the strips, always up and down the natural slope. (Occasionally stable and byre dung are used instead of seaweed.) Next, the turf is dug out of the 2-foot intervening spaces and inverted on top of the seaweed along each outside edge of the 3-foot strip. The middle of the strip is then filled up with earth from the de-turfed intervening spaces. The soil is so thin that this operation may bare these down to the live rock. The whole process produces, when finished, a series of 3 feet wide raised beds consisting of a turf sandwich with a seaweed filling, well-drained by the dividing ditches. In due course the potatoes are set in these beds by being dropped into holes made with a long handled dibble; there may be as many as three rows to each bed.

During the growing season the turf and seaweed sandwich decomposes by a natural composting process. After the potato harvest, the patch is levelled and is then in excellent condition for the next crop, usually oats or barley. This is followed by rye-grass for hay, after which the patch is allowed to revert to turf naturally, when it automatically becomes re-absorbed into the general grazing area and is not re-cultivated for a number of years.

This traditional system, so admirably suited to the island conditions, is carried out largely by

the women. The menfolk have always been, and still are, seamen, and since the local fishing industry was destroyed, they go, practically straight from school, to the deep-sea fishing fleets or the merchant navy. The long absence from home which this involves has depleted the crofts of much of their manpower, and there has been a tendency in recent years, so I was told, to substitute the easy (but expensive) fertilizer bag for the hard-won (though free) seaweed. Those in responsible positions on the island assured me that where this has happened a very marked deterioration in the soil, and in the quality of the crops, has already taken place. Under the conditions pertaining to the island this is not surprising, and, certainly on the sandy side, if the islanders abandon their traditional methods it will be at their peril. Only constant application of living organic matter to such soil can avert a dust-bowl.

During our journeyings to and fro, which gave me the opportunity to notice these things, we were introduced by Mrs MacNeil to many of her friends and acquaintances, and were everywhere treated with true Highland hospitality and kindness. We visited all the six schools on the two islands, and found both masters and children very keen on the garden scheme.

### *School Gardens Scheme and Island Diet*

On the second evening, we held an impromptu meeting in the village hall at Castlebay. The resident doctor took the chair, and made a first-class speech on soil vitality and health, giving whole-hearted backing to the garden scheme, and also to Mrs MacNeil's other, as yet unfulfilled, ambition—to make whole-grain bread once more available on the island.

In the old days, barley-bread, with eggs, mutton and fish—all home-produced—were the main articles of diet of the island's 2,000-odd inhabitants. This is a big population by modern Highland standards, for the island is only 35 square miles. The general vigour of

the people also struck me as markedly higher than on the mainland, partly no doubt due to the retention of their traditional agricultural practices, once common throughout the western Highlands but now rarely seen. There is, however, alas, a very high incidence of dental decay throughout the island which has developed since imported white bread, refined sugar and tinned foods have largely taken the place of the barley-bread and fish. This change makes the acute shortage of any kind of fresh green vegetables on the island a much more serious matter than it used to be.

Hence the importance of the school gardens scheme.

Under this scheme, seeds for the competing schools are provided by Mrs MacNeil, and a condition is that the vegetables must be grown only with the aid of the island's natural resources—farmyard manure and seaweed. Compost-making is now to be encouraged. Shelter, and fencing against livestock, present a real difficulty and help might well be given by local Health and Education authorities by the provision of free wire-netting for the children's gardens. Such expenditure would be amply repaid in results.

We left Barra on May 3 with real sadness. There was so much more to see and learn; but we felt that even in that too-short time we had made some grand new friends.

Our first public meeting in the mainland was at Nairn, organized by Mr A. McInnes. This was also the first public showing of our film. *The Cycle of Life*. In spite of lovely weather and the busy time of year, the audience numbered over 200, with a high percentage of farmers. Some members travelled over 100 miles to attend! The chair was taken by the Hon. I. M. Campbell, Lord Lieutenant of the County. The film was well received, and there was a keen and lively discussion afterwards.

### *New Seaweed Venture*

The next morning Mr McInnes took us to see the site of his new sea weed drying plant, and gave me some samples of cattle-feeding cubes made by his process. These subsequently aroused great interest at the shows. The Company, which has been formed to manufacture stock food and fertilizer from seaweed, is called 'The Moray Firth Seaweed Products Ltd', and was promoted by Mr McInnes following extensive research. He gave me the following report: Final tests recently have proved that most attractive-looking cubes can be successfully manufactured from seaweed. The necessary plant and machinery is on order and it is hoped to have them all in operation within a few months. The process, so far as is known, is an entirely new one. Under it the seaweed will retain its undoubted virtues. Experiments are being carried out in the hope of being able to include other commodities such as grass and molassine meal with seaweed so that purchasers in need of a balanced food—or seaweed alone—can get such a food. The process makes it possible to include other commodities. The addition of a proportion of grass-meal increases the protein in the finished article, seaweed by itself being short in protein. The seaweed, of course, includes minerals, trace elements, and vitamins not present in grass. Future plans of the new Company envisage the growing of grass without the use of artificials, to include in the Company's preparations.

In the fertilizer field, experiments have resulted in the production of a powder based on seaweed, highly concentrated and suitable for application through a manure distributor. This, too, is something new, It gets over the difficulty of handling that, so far, has attended attempts to use seaweed as a fertilizer in quantity over large areas.



Both the stock food and the fertilizer should be available in considerable quantities to Members of the Association in a few months. When the factory goes into full production members will receive from the Company detailed information and prices of different products. There are indications that orders from other sources will be considerable, but Members of the Association will get preference for orders placed promptly.

I think this seaweed project may prove to be one of the greatest contributions which the organic school has yet made towards popularizing large-scale organic husbandry.

From Nairn we headed south; but my account of the meetings at Aberdeen, Perth and Edinburgh, and of some of the members visited *en route*, must wait until our next issue. Pressure of work, coupled with the fact that the Show Season is not yet over, makes it impossible for me to write at greater length at the moment and there is still much to report, including two very interesting stories in connection with forestry.



## Warning Democracy

by C. H. Douglas.

"There are really only three alternative policies in respect of a world economic organisation: "The first is that it is an end in itself for which man exists.

"The second is that while not an end in itself it is the most powerful means of constraining the individual to do what he does not want to do; *e.g.* it is a system of government. . .

"And the third is that the economic activity is simply a functional activity. . .; that the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expression of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities." — Address at Swanwick in 1924,

## THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE GOYIM

"Throughout all Europe, and by means of relations with Europe, in other continents also, we must Create ferments, discords and hostility ... All these countries are accustomed to see in us an indispensable force of coercion. "We must be in a position to respond to every act of opposition by war with the neighbours of that country which dares to oppose us; but if these neighbours should also venture to stand collectively against us, we must offer resistance by a universal war. "In a word, to sum up our system of keeping the Governments of the *goyim* in Europe, in check, we shall show our strength to one of them by terrorist attempts, and to all, if we allow the possibility of a general rising against us, we shall respond with the guns of America, or China, or Japan."— Protocol VII of the *Learned Elders of Zion*.